EFFECTIVENESS OF STRUCTURED TEACHING PLAN ON UNIVERSAL PRECAUTION AMONG G.N.M. II YEAR STUDENTS AT GOVT. NURSING COLLEGE SSMC REWA (M.P.).

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ABSTRACT

Nurses are the large occupational group in any health institutions. During their job responsibility, they generally come in contact with body fluids. So nurses are in greater risk of an exposure to health hazards. They are also the main source of iatrogenic infection among patient. By educating to nurses on universal precaution can avoid such hazards and they will be more able to prevent and fight against body fluid or blood born diseases. The present study was aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching plan regarding universal precaution among selected nursing students at Rewa. The study was found efficacious in improving the knowledge of nursing students regarding universal precaution. Based on the research findings, recommendations were made for nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration, and nursing research.

***Key words**: structured teaching plan, universal precautions, nursing students.*

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INTRODUCTION

Health care professionals and medical students are exposed to blood borne infections by pathogens such as HIV & Hepatitis B&C viruses, as they perform their clinical activities in the hospital. Compliance with universal precaution has been shown to reduce the risk of exposure to blood and body fluids. Universal precaution was introduced by the centers for disease control (CDC) in 1985, mostly in response to the HIV epidemic. Universal precautions are a standard set of blood borne pathogens from exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials (OPIM).

Universal precaution is the practice which is used by health workers. The best way to control infection can be determined by the practice, proper knowledge of universal precaution for health care provider. Universal precautions are a standard set of guidelines to prevent the transmission of blood borne pathogens from exposure to blood and other potentially infectious materials.

In reasons for use of universal precautions it was found that nursing students were more prone to get infectious diseases because of lacking knowledge and practice of it. Education is the process of improving knowledge so that they can aware about universal precautions and thereby they can reduce the incidents and complications. And it is absolutely essential for nursing students to get adequate knowledge about universal precautions to develop competencies and skills to manage blood and other potentially infectious body fluids borne infections.

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the existing knowledge of GNM II-year students regarding universal precaution.
- To evaluate the post test knowledge of GNM II-year students regarding universal precaution.
- To determine the effectiveness of structured teaching plan on universal precaution among G.N.M. II-year students.

ASSUMPTIONS

- The GNM II-year students will have some knowledge regarding universal precaution.
- The researcher assumes that the structured teaching plan on universal precaution will enhance the knowledge of GNM II-year student.
- Knowledge regarding universal precaution will reduce the chance of the malpractice during clinical practice.

METHODOLOGY

Research approach: Evaluative research approach was adopted.

Research Design: Pre-experimental one group pre-test and post-test designs was used.

Setting of the study: A study was conducted among 25 nursing students studying in Govt. Nursing College, SSMC, Rewa.

Sampling Technique: Non probability purposive sampling technique was employed.

Description of the tool: Tool consists of two sections-

Section –I- Socio-Demographic variable of nursing students.

Section–II- Structured knowledge questionnaire on Universal precaution comprised of objective type questions.

Ethical considerations: Required ethical permissions were obtained.

Validity and reliability: content validity and reliability of tool established after consultation. Modifications were made on the basis of suggestions.

Method of data collections: The pre-test was conducted by socio-demographic profile and structured knowledge questionnaire to the participants and then structured teaching plan was administered. Post test was conducted by providing same tool and by following this pre-test and post-test data were collected.

RESULTS

Raw data was collected and entered in a master sheet for the statistical analysis. It was interpreted using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data finding have been organized and presented under following sections:

Section –I :	Sample characteristics (Socio-demographic variables)
Section-II:	The pretest knowledge score of nursing student on universal precaution.
Section –III:	The post test knowledge score of nursing student on universal precaution.
Section –IV:	Effectiveness of structured teaching plan in term of gain in knowledge scores.

Section I revealed that most of the subjects (44%) were in the group age group 19-20 year, With regard to education, majority of subjects (44%) had diploma/certificate as well as higher secondary education, and all subjects (100%) were general nursing students and in G.N.M. II year. Most of the students (56%) had education exposure on universal precaution from textbook.

Section II disclosed that only (4%) of sample had Excellency on universal precaution, remaining 12% were very good , 44% sample were good, 32% were average and 8% sample had poor knowledge.

Section III revealed that most of the i.e. 60% of the sample had very good knowledge, 20% sample had excellent knowledge and 20% sample had good knowledge.

Section IV - Mean, standard deviation, mean difference between pretest and post test knowledge score

S.No.	Knowledge Score	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean Difference
1.	Pre-test	16.04	4.20	5.64%
2.	Post-test	21.68	3.10	

The mean post test knowledge score (21.68%) is apparently higher than mean pretest knowledge score (16.04%). The dispersion of pretest score (SD+4.20) is more than that of their post test scores (SD+3.10)

This indicates that structured teaching plan is effective in increasing knowledge score of nursing students regarding universal precaution.

So it can be concluded that the nursing students have inadequate knowledge regarding universal precaution and structured teaching plan was an effective teaching strategy to increase their knowledge regarding universal precaution.

IMPLICATIONS

Nursing practice

The findings of the present study have its maximum implication in the nursing practice. The nursing students play a vital role in preventing and controlling infection in any health care setting. The effectiveness of the structured teaching plan was established can be used as an informational aid to student nurses. Every student should be encouraged to have up to date knowledge and new trends regarding universal precaution.

Nursing education

The nursing curriculum should give emphasis on the universal precaution by including more lectures and demonstrations to improve the knowledge skill of the nursing students.

Nursing Administration

Nurse administrator should take an initiative in creative policies or plans for providing education to the nursing students regarding universal precaution in the hospital. They should plan for manpower, money, material, methods and time to conduct successful student's educational program.

Nursing Research

The study throws light on the knowledge of the nursing student regarding universal precaution. There is lot of scope for exploration in this area. There is need for extended and extensive research to assess the knowledge regarding universal precaution in different areas like concept of universal precaution, hand hygiene & washing, PPE, proper disposal of sharps, isolation procedure, protocol for needle stick injury and post HIV exposure management.

Limitations

- This study is limited to GNM II-year students, only studying at govt. nursing college SSMC Rewa.
- Assessment of knowledge is limited to written response given into structured knowledge questionnaire.
- The study results cannot be generalized as the sample size was only 25.

RECOMMENDATIONS

On the basis of findings of the study, it is recommended that:

- A similar study may be replicated on a large sample so that the findings can be generalized.
- A similar study may be replicated on the staff nurse.
- A similar study may be replicated at other health care setting.

CONCLUSION

The present study was tried to evaluate the effectiveness of structured teaching program on universal precautions among nursing students at selected Govt. nursing college SSMC, Rewa. The study was effective and on the basis of recommendations this study can be done on larger sample in different research areas such as nursing education, nursing practice, nursing administration and nursing research.

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